

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 13, 1855.

Foreign News.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. Telegraphic dispatches have been received from the Crimea up to the 26th ult.

It seems hardly worth while going into all the details which are so much like those by former steamers, that without a careful examination of dates, it would be almost impossible to tell one account from the other. The besiegers are very much like soldiers "marking time," stepping away diligently, but not advancing a foot. The most important item of news is the resignation of General Simpson, the British commander, and of Omar Pasha, the brave Turkish leader. We do not wonder at either. Omar Pasha, the only man on the side of the allies who has met with any success, or shown any ability, cannot but have felt mortified by the treatment he has received from his government, now merely a tool of British and French intrigues, and controlled by men whose only merit is their subservience and corruption; nor can any brave old British officer fail to perceive the secondary position in which he and his force are placed by the weakness of the corrupt aristocracy at home; a position humiliatingly secondary to that of his hereditary foes—and what old British officer can regard the French in any other light? We do not see any statement as to whether or not these resignations have been accepted.

Active preparations are making by the Russians and allies in view of an impending general attack upon Sebastopol, both by sea and land. The attack by sea to be made with one hundred ships and forty thousand men. Thirty-two thousand Russian soldiers are on the way from Poland to reinforce Sebastopol, on the other hand French reinforcements are being sent on from Marseilles and Algeria, 25,000 men are to be forwarded immediately from Toulon either to reinforce the army in the Crimea or to be employed on the Danube. The English Government has despatched orders to Balaklava to send to England or Gibraltar all the transports available to carry out ten regiments of infantry, and two of rifles. Two to three hundred merchantmen had arrived at Kameish with military stores and horses, so that upon the whole every nerve seems to be strained to achieve some decisive results, and hot work may be expected within the next two or three weeks.

Nothing of any account has been done in the Baltic. No progress made in Asia. The Russians were making some movements on the Danube, consequently the shipment of French troops from Toulon with a view to service there.

As usual, the western courts are in a stew about the position of Austria.

But, perhaps after all, the most important item of the whole is the death of the accomplished engineer, General Tolliben, the real hero of the defence of Sebastopol. There are not wanting suspicions of foul play, arising from the known jealousy entertained against him on account of his rapid promotion over the heads of older and less able officers, as well as from the fact that he was looked upon as a foreigner, being of Scottish descent, although born in Russia.

Helioland, which the British are fortifying, is a small island lying between the mouths of the Rivers Elbe and Weser. It has a good harbor.

STILL HARPING ON THE OLD STRING.—The Herald of this place still keeps pitching into the Journal.—Of course it can do as it pleases about that. It will have all the fun to itself, however. We will now, and finally, give one specimen in the following paragraph from the Herald of Thursday:

The Journal, we see, since the election, has commenced the publication of articles from papers calculated to give aid and comfort to the Roman Church. See paper of yesterday. Don't you understand the game? What is this paper at heart but a Papist confederate?

Now what the Herald refers to is a quotation from Mr. Loring in 1834, and the papist confederacy is with T. Loring! This extract from the former writings of the present editor of the Commercial, was laid on our desk by a much better Protestant than either the editors of the Herald or the Journal, since we believe he is a regular church member.

See the ridiculous lengths to which this spirit of contention will lead people!

COUNTREFFIT.—We have been shown a dangerous counterfeit on the Bank of Cape Fear, which from the quality and appearance of the paper, is liable to deceive those who do not examine it very particularly. It appears worn, but the paper is exactly of the same quality of the genuine. It is marked A.A. and made payable by D. N. Davis, or bearer, at Salisbury. The name of the Cashier there is D. J. Davis; the date is 1857, and the signatures of the President and Cashier are very well imitated, although the ink is rather pale. It will be observed, however, that H. R. Savage, Cashier, and Thos. H. Wright, President, is wrong, since these gentlemen did not occupy such positions in 1837, nor for some years after.

The engraving is rather coarse, the lettering is not perfectly straight, and the female figure in the centre is badly shaded, and the arm particularly defective. The figure on the upper corner on the right end is also very coarsely executed.

On the 18th inst. the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, found a true bill against the white abolitionist, Passmore Williamson, and his five black confederates, for riot and assault and battery in the matter of the forcible abduction of Col. Wheeler's negroes some two or three weeks since. This has been in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the abolitionists, and their sympathizers, in the control of the public press of that city, which unfortunately means all but the *Pennsylvania Argus*, *Democrat*, and the *Ledger*, neutral. It now remains to be seen whether a petit jury will convict. But convict or not, Col. Wheeler's negroes are gone, and he can whistle for them, and the same outrage would be repeated to-morrow in some other form.—The Southern man who, relying upon any foolish notion of Northern courtesy or sense of right, takes his negroes over the line, will find himself woefully mistaken. Prussia, a foreign monarchy, might act with justice and a respect for international comity and the rights of individual property, but our Northern brethren are above all such antiquated weaknesses. We are amazed at Col. Wheeler's rashness in trying even to pass through any of our sister States with his servants.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—We understand that John McRae, Esq., Mayor of this town, received a telegraphic despatch last evening, from Richmond, Va., in regard to the man Abbott, now in Jail, on account of an attempted burglary at the residence of T. Savage, Esq., of this place. Abbott, it seems, has been guilty of several acts of felony in Richmond, and the request is made that he should be detained to await a requisition of the Governor of Virginia. So it would appear that he should escape conviction here, in October next, he will be handed over for trial in another State. The way of the transgressor is hard.

Old General Houston has turned Know-Nothing. He turned Free-soiler first.

WAYNE COUNTY.—Official majority for Rufin 858.

Does the world at large know anything of North Carolina, or are the telegraphic correspondents generally ignorant gumps, and some of the newspapers scribes also? For weeks the *Washington Union* kept telling the world that our Congressional election would come off on the 2d Thursday in August. In another leading paper we see a telegraphic despatch announcing the defeat of Shaw, anti-Know Nothing Whig, in the first district; and that same delightful associated press telegraphic agency announces the election of Thomas L. Clingman, K. N., in the ninth district. The joke of the last being that we have only eight districts, and Mr. Clingman is no more a K. N. than the present writer.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH DISTRICTS.—The Charlotte "North Carolina Whig" of Tuesday, (a strong K. N. paper,) says that it has not received returns enough from the entire District to give Mr. Craig's majority, but it cannot fall far short of three thousand.

In Cabarrus the vote stands Stowe 636, Craig 389. Rowan, Craig 957, Stowe 544; Gaston, Craig 795, Stowe 211; Lincoln, Craig's majority reported 400; Cleveland, Craig's majority said to be 800, and in Catawba 400. Stowe's majority in Anson about 400. No account from Stanly.

In the 8th district, Clingman is elected.

Of this last there remains no sort of doubt, but we think his majority is somewhat reduced, although still very decided.

HON. H. M. SHAW.—We do not pretend to conceal our regret and disappointment at the defeat of this sterling democrat and faithful representative. Few men have made a better impression during their first term in Congress, and none more deservedly than Dr. Shaw, and we know that the interests of this part had few warmer friends. Essentially, he is one of the men whom political friends and enemies in Congress regret to lose from the sphere of their personal association and legislative labor.

A report, how started, or how founded, we do not know, but a report has been in circulation for the last day or two that the Yellow Fever had made its appearance in Petersburg and Richmond. We have every reason to believe that such report is untrue; that there is no Yellow Fever in either of these cities, nor anything like Yellow Fever. The papers make no mention of it, and a gentleman who came through yesterday, informs us that there is no such thing as Yellow Fever in either city. The rumor is totally groundless.

BREAKING UP.—The Warrentown News states on the most undoubted authority, that on the day of night of the election in this State, the Know-Nothing Council at Warrentown, broke up, dissolved completely and burned their books; and adds that "some of those formerly connected with the Order, now assert that the organization is one of the baldest attempts at deception and humbug that was ever practiced upon reasonable men in any country." *Sic transit.*

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—There is now no sort of question of the election of the gallant Clingman, over all sorts and forms of opposition. His majority will be from one thousand to fifteen hundred. How would the opposition have crowded over his defeat! But the die is cast, and he still remains conqueror. They have tried to injure him in a Whig district, by calling him a Democrat. Well, let them. He is a Democrat, so far as devotion to the South and opposition to Know-Nothingism goes. The Democrats are proud of the support of so able and independent a Southern Statesman.

A friend has shown us a copy of "The American," a new paper just started in Paris, by a Mr. Fleischman. It is printed in English, and is mainly an advertising sheet for circulation among Americans visiting Paris. It seems to us rather a dull affair, and not a favorable representative of the "Great Republic." It may, however, prove valuable in the way we have spoken of, as a business and official directory for use of Americans in Paris. 20 francs a year.

SEE MR. BARRINGER'S LETTER TO MR. ELLIS.—In what sort of position does it place Mr. Barringer? Daniel M. Barringer is a man about being quoted falsely for political purposes, although himself an ardent partisan.

BEAUFORT, N. C., August 6, 1855.
GENTLEMEN.—I am pleased to inform you we have achieved a brilliant and glorious victory in Carteret. The Know-Nothingism, claimed the County by two hundred majority, but the sterling integrity was aroused, and their sanguine expectations were defeated. Every effort that an exasperated opposition could make—diners, secret circulars, misrepresentation and abuse—were resorted to to secure a large majority for their Rev. candidate.

I send you the following gratifying report, over which, in common with myself, you will heartily rejoice.

RUFIN, D. LATHAM, K. N.
Beaufort.....157
Bogue Sound.....121
Burlington.....109
Carteret.....107
Columbia.....66
Davis Shore.....10
Hunting Quarters.....64
Cedar Island.....13 majority.
White Oak.....6
Rufin majority.....63

With my best wishes for your health and pecuniary success, I am, very truly, your friend,
J. B. W.

Office of the Board of Health,
Carteret, August 9th, 1855.

Report for the 24 hours ending this day, at 2 P. M.
7 new cases—2 deaths.
In hospital—4 cases and 1 death.
All except one from the heretofore in feebled district.

T. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

REPORT OF SANITARY COMMITTEE.
From sunset on Monday to the same time on Tuesday, there were eight new cases, and ten deaths.

J. N. SCHOOLFIELD,
Ch'm San. Com.

POST OFFICE, WARSAW, N. C.,
August 1, 1855.

DEAR SIR.—In looking over the Observer of Monday, I see it stated (relative to the mails,) that the P. M. at Warsaw says that the P. M. at Wilmington from some cause did not return that day, and thus getting out of bags at this end (Fayetteville) that convenient arrangement seems to have been made.

The Editors have been wrongly informed. This Pouch never failed to be returned by the P. M. at Wilmington, and this statement has not been made at any time by the P. M. at Warsaw. The through Pouch however was not returned from Fayetteville as usual for several days—consequently it was discontinued, and no doubt the P. M. at Fayetteville had orders to discontinue it.

However, should this mail be started again, and the Contractor would make the connection at this point, I will endeavor to despatch it. If the Rail Road Co. will receive it at my office, but cannot afford to deliver it to the Cars at 3 o'clock, A. M., for the small pay of \$75 a year.

I am willing to deliver the mails to the Express trains, and this I do merely for the convenience to the Rail Road Co.

Very respectfully,
J. B. SOUTHERLAND, P. M.

D. DICKSON, P. M., Wilmington, N. C.
We have submitted the above (which was politely forwarded to us by the Postmaster at Wilmington,) to the gentleman from whom we received our information, and he has authorized us to say, that—
"Being in Wilmington, I returned home by the Cars and Stage, for the purpose of finding out where the delay in the mails occurred, which occasion a failure to connect. I asked Mr. Southernland several questions bearing on that point. I understood him to say what I have stated. I may have misunderstood him, but certainly, with no desire to do so or to misrepresent any one. The only object I had in view was to elicit the facts as they existed."

I had no desire to do injustice to any one, particularly to the P. M. at Wilmington, for whom I have a high personal regard, and who in the discharge of the duties of his office is courteous, punctual and correct."

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The Commercial of Thursday expresses the gladness it would afford him, if the German adopted citizens of this place would denounce the principles and take a decided stand against an organization called the "Free Germans," upon whom the editor of the said paper rides for the last two weeks, evidently as an advocate of the mis-called American party, with the intention to stir up the native population against the adopted citizens. In short, to make political capital of a circumstance which, when looked upon with the impartial eye of an observer, is by itself as insignificant as a drop of water in the ocean.

The stand which the "New Yorker Staats Zeitung" had taken, though it was satisfactory to the New York Herald, the mouthpiece of Know Nothingism, was not explicit enough in a religious point of view for the Commercial, and for that reason he wants the German adopted citizen of this community to denounce the "Free Germans." Such a suggestion the Commercial has made in the wrong place, and not to the right men. The German adopted citizen cannot be made the tools of persecution and intolerance. Persecution made them seek an asylum in a free country, and here they have found it.

They left the graves of their religious liberty, and they know how to guard this jewel. They guard it not by denouncing their neighbors for their religious opinions sake, as the Commercial should like to see them do, but by acknowledging every man's right to have his own religious opinion. Only to his Creator, and not to man, is he answerable for his religious opinions. They do not condemn the seven day Baptists, because this denomination believes that Saturday is the real Sabbath day, and they think the American people just as little represented by these seven day Baptists, or the Latter Day Saints, as the vast body of German-speaking Americans are represented by the 150 Free Germans with the "Pioneer" and their platform. The mass of the German adopted citizens regard the mass of the American people as the Constitution, which grants to every man civil and religious liberty. Upon that platform they have ever stood, and ever will stand; and the editor of the Commercial, on the 2nd of August last, had a fine opportunity in this place to witness how the German adopted citizen denounce intolerance and persecution, no matter if fostered with the Puritans or with the Free Germans.

TOLERANCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

Seven days later from Europe the Baltic arrived at her wharf at half past six o'clock this morning.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of July. She brought out two hundred passengers.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The news from the seat of war is not of much importance. It was rumored that General Simpson and Omar Pasha had resigned. The French continue their approaches before the Malakoff, but on no prospect of an immediate victory. Neither side has made any sorties or assaults, and the position of all parties in the open field is unchanged.

The British, in the sea of Azoff, have destroyed the bridge of boats at Genitsch without loss.

The operations in the Baltic are unimportant.

Preparations for the campaign on the Danube continue.

It was rumored that Sebastopol would soon be attacked by both the land and sea forces of the allies composed of 100 ships and 40,000 men.

On the night of July 13th the Russian fire demolished the new French battery between the Mamelon and the Malakoff towers.

The last despatches speak despondingly of the immense efforts of the Russians in strengthening the defense of the city of formidable fortifications.

Letter from Ezerum states that the Russian army had occupied the village of Yanikent, containing large quantities of stores and provisions belonging to the allied army at Kars. The Turks are completely blockaded at Kars, the Russians occupying the entire plain.

Gen. Tolliben is dead. Melnikoff succeeds him as commander in chief of Sebastopol.

The Russians approached Kars, but after firing a few shots, suddenly withdrew. It was said that a Russian officer now intends attacking Ezerum at the same time he invests Kars with 20,000 men. Turkish troops are marching to reinforce Ezerum.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The German Diet has accepted the Austrian propositions contained in the late circular.

Propositions for peace with three additional points have been submitted by Prussia.

The present attitude of Austria causes much disquietude to the western powers.

The Dutch authorities of the Hague have forbidden enlistments for the foreign legion, and some recruits have been arrested.

The English have commenced the construction of a canal at Heligoland.

An Italian legion is forming at Novara for the Crimea.

Accounts from Warsaw state that the prohibition to export corn has been rescinded by Russia, and the Russo-Austrian frontier is again free for commerce.

The remains of Lord Raglan arrived at Bristol on the 24th. They were landed with great pomp the day following, and the next day they were interred privately at Badminton.

Additional Austrian troops are being sent into Italy.

A French corvette is reported to have been wrecked on the coast of Anapa.

The Emperor Napoleon left Paris on Wednesday to join the Empress in the Pyrenees, and will return within a few days.

The Bashli Bajaks, at Constantinople, have committed and committed excesses of a serious character. The British flag was trampled under foot. The wife of a clerk of the consulate was assaulted and ill-treated. Col. Beaton's tent and those of other officers were sacked and destroyed. The commander of the English ships in the Dardanelles fired on the rioters.

A formidable insurrection of the Arabs has broken out in Tripoli. The insurrection was caused by the Arabs suffering a failure in the crops, and being ordered to contribute an additional amount. Gouring heads the revolt, with a command of 1,400 men.

It is said that he intends to besiege Tripoli. Several French and English steamers have been sent to protect the interests of Europeans.

In Asia the Russian army remain near Kars, but have not yet entered that city.

The Turkish harbor of Sebastopol, the British ministry will be able to keep their place. The Spanish uneasiness is mostly allayed.

Sir William Molesworth has been definitely appointed as Colonial Secretary.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The Russians made a sortie on the 24th, but were repulsed. It is rumored that the secret expedition is to attempt to force the harbor of Sebastopol, with the co-operation of the besiegers.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—Thirteen counties have been heard from in Alabama, which give Shortridge, the Know Nothing candidate, for Governor, 1,350 majority. The Know Nothing majority for Governor in Tuscaloosa county, is 1,000; in Shelby, 630; in Bibb, 350; in Perry, 410; in Greene, 408; and in Macon, 350. The Democratic majority in Chambers county, is 600; in Wilcox, 100; in Coosa, 1,000; in Talledega, 250; in Jefferson, 250; in Barber, 950.

Dowdell has been elected to Congress in the Third District.

A STUBBORN JURY.—The Portland Transcript tells a good story of Col. M., living in Washington county, Maine, who had a great aptitude for serving as a juror. When thus serving, he had a very great anxiety that his opinion should be largely consulted in making a verdict. Some years ago, while on a case, after many hours of trial, he agreed, but failing, he marshalled the delinquent jury from the room to their seats in the Court, where the impatient crowd awaited the result of the trial.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" inquired the clerk.

Col. M. arose, turning a withering glance upon his brother jurors, and exclaimed—"May it please the Court, we have not; I have done the best I could, but here are eleven of the most contrary devils I ever had any dealings with."

PAID OFF.—It will be a subject of congratulation on the part of our fellow-citizens of the District of Columbia, to learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has just paid, on behalf of the Government, the last of the memorable "Holland debt," the last contracted by the three cities of the (then) District of Columbia, in aid of the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and subsequently assumed by Congress.—Star.

From the Connecticut Courant, Oct. 20th, 1850.
Benedict Arnold's Address to the American People.
We have just received the following address, published in New York by the infamous traitor Arnold, in which he has the effrontery to avow, and attempt by flimsy arguments to justify, his perfidious treachery.

To the inhabitants of America—I should forfeit, even in my own opinion, the place I have so long held in yours, if I could be indifferent to your approbation, and silent on the motives which induced me to join the King's arms.

A very few words, however, shall suffice upon a subject so personal, for to the thousands who suffer under the tyranny of the usurper in the revolted province, as well as the great multitude who have long wished for his subversion, this instance of my conduct can want no vindication, and as to that class of men who are criminally protracting the war from sinister views at the expense of the public interest, I prefer their enmity to their applause. I am therefore only concerned in this address to explain myself to such of my countrymen as were ably and opportunely placed to detect the artifices by which they are duped.

Having fought by your side when the love of our country animated our arms, I shall expect from your justice and candor what your deceivers, with more art and less honesty, will find it inconsistent with their own views to admit.

Then I quitted domestic happiness for the perils of the field, I coveted the rights of my country in danger, and that duty and honor called me to her defence. A redress of grievances was my only object and aim; however, I acquiesced in a step which I thought precipitate, the declaration of independence; to justify this measure many plausible reasons were urged, which could no longer exist, when Great Britain with the open arms of a parent, offering to embrace us as children, and grant us the wished for redress. And now that her worst enemies are in her own bosom, I should change my principles, if I conspired with their designs; yourselves being judges, was the war less just, because fellow-subjects were considered as our foes? You have felt the torture in which we raised our arms against a brother. God incline the guilty protectors of these unnatural dissensions to resign their ambition, and to the delusions of a companion's kindred blood.

I anticipate your question, was not the war a defensive one until the French joined in their combination? I answer, that I thought so. You will add, was it not always necessary, till the separation of the British Empire was complete? By no means; in contending for the welfare of my country, I am free to declare my opinion, that this end attained, all strife should have ceased. I lamented, therefore, the impolicy, tyranny and injustice of the usurper, and in contempt of the people of America, studiously neglected to take their collective sentiments of the British proposals of peace, and to negotiate, under a suspension of arms, for an adjustment of differences as a dangerous sacrifice of the great interests of this country to the partial views of a proud, ancient and crafty foe. I had some suspicions of some imperfection in our proposals, but on no prospect of an immediate victory.

My commission of 1778; but having then less to do in the cabinet than the field, I will not pronounce peremptorily, as some may, and perhaps justly, that Congress have veiled them from the public eye, I continued to be guided in the negligent confidence of a soldier. But the whole world saw, and all America confessed, that the overtures of the second Commission exceeded our wishes and expectations, and if true was any sacrifice of the national liberty, it arose from its excess.

Do any believe we were at that time really entangled by an alliance with France? Unfortunate deception! And thus they have been duped by a virtuous credulity, in the incantations of intemperate passion, to give up their felicity to serve a nation waiting both the will and the power to protect us, and aiming at the destruction both of the mother country and the present ally, in the name of a common sense—for I pretend to no calumny—did the pretended treaty with the Count of Versailles amount to more than an overture to America? Certainly not; because no authority had been given by the people to conclude it, nor to this very hour have they authorized its ratification. The articles of confederation remain still unsigned.

In the firm persuasion, therefore, that the private judgment of any individual of this country is as free from all conventional restraints since as before the insidious offers of France, I preferred those from Great Britain, thinking it infinitely wiser and safer to call my confidence upon her justice and generosity than to trust a monarchy too feeble to establish its independence, so perilous to her distant dominions; the enemy of the Protestant faith, and fraudulently assuming an affection for the liberties of mankind, while she holds her native sons in vassalage and chains.

I affect no disguise, and therefore, frankly declare that in these principles I had determined to retain my arms and command for an opportunity to surrender them to Great Britain, and in concerning the measures for a purpose, in my opinion, as grateful as it would have been beneficial to my country, I was only solicited to accomplish an event of decisive importance, and to prevent such as possible, in the execution of it, the effusion of blood.

With the highest satisfaction I bear testimony to my old fellow-soldiers and citizens, that I find solid ground to rely upon the clemency of our sovereign, and abundant conviction that it is the generous intention of Great Britain not only to leave the rights and privileges of the colonies unimpaired, together with their property from taxation, but to superadd such further benefits, as may be deemed for the common prosperity of the empire. In short, I fought for much less than the parent country is as willing to grant to her colonies as they can be to receive or enjoy.

Some may think I continued in the struggle of those unhappy days too long, and others that I quitted it too soon. To the first I reply, that I did not see with their eyes, nor perhaps had so favorable a situation to look from; and that to our common master I am willing to stand or fall. In behalf of the candid among the latter, some of whom I believe serve blindly, but honestly, in the bands I have left, I pray God to give them all the light requisite for their own safety before it is too late, and with respect to that herd of censurers, whose enmity to me originates in their hatred to the principles by which I now live, to devote my life to the re-union of the British empire as the best and only means to dry up the streams of misery that have deluded this country, they may be assured that, conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, I shall treat their malice and calumnies with contempt and neglect.

New York, October 7th, 1780. B. ARNOLD.

A correspondent at the same time wrote the following parody:

To the Inhabitants of America.
I should forfeit, even in my own opinion, the place I have so long held in yours, if I could be silent on the motives which have induced me to join the King's army. A very few words, however, shall suffice to state the reasons which have induced me to do so, and to justify my conduct by the same motives which induced me to do so.

I was my misfortune not to be born in affluent circumstances. My ruling passion is and ever has been vanity and love of money. This I evinced at my first outset in life. For having obtained a quantity of drugs, which I sold to good advantage, I pretended to be bankrupt, and availing myself of the easiness and credulity of my creditor, obliged him to compound with me for half the debt. By this means I gained a considerable sum, part of which I laid out in building myself a spacious house and commencing trader. Those with whom I dealt, being perfectly convinced that I never deviated from my principle of tricking and cheating whenever I had an opportunity.

When I quitted domestic happiness for the perils of the field, I conceived I had a better prospect of succeeding in my wishes. The expedition against Quebec was the first object to be embraced. I anticipated your question, Was not the war a defensive one? But I knew well the opportunity it would give me, if I succeeded, of amassing wealth by the plunder of the inhabitants; and think I can boast with any high-way man, that I dare encounter danger for the sake of money. The citizens of Quebec, (some of whom, to their cost, were no strangers to me,) disappointed my sanguine expectations, and the attempt to subdue them by force proved unsuccessful, and my views were thereby frustrated. However, the opportunity I afterwards had of plundering the mer-

chants of Montreal, in some small degree, compensated for this disappointment. But not having fully gratified my wishes I determined to continue in the American army in hopes that the honors conferred upon me by my country, who were struck by the glare, and unacquainted with the motives of my conduct, and the rapid promotion I met with, might throw in my way new and more favorable opportunities.

The removal of the English from Philadelphia, presented one which I improved to my best advantage. You will now say, was it not now time to withdraw? By no means. In contending for wealth, I am free to declare my opinion, that this end attained, my warfare should cease. But I had married a young wife, set up a chariot, and entered on a plan of expensive living, which swallowed up all my gains. I lamented, therefore, the prosecution commenced against me by the ruling power of Pennsylvania, who detected some of my practices, and was almost driven to despair by the scrutiny into my public accounts made by the board of Treasury, who developed my arts of chicanery, tricking and peculation; and in one instance prevented me from receiving a thousand pounds, having been deceived by myself in a practised artifice that cunning could suggest, to gain the point. Fortunately, however, a new and tempting scene opened to my view. Major Andre, the confidential friend of Sir Henry Clinton gave me an opportunity of commencing a correspondence with him. My character was blasted; the people of America were beginning to treat me with sovereign contempt. Even a Frenchman whom I treated with so much friendship as to borrow of him twelve thousand pounds to pay for a country-seat and plantation I had bought, when continental currency was worth about four for one in silver and gold, had the assurance to hint he would be glad to take a pair of my horses for eight thousand pounds of the money lent. But this I refused, and therefore could hope for no farther favor of the like nature, from him, and consequently have a right to abuse him and hate him and all his countrymen.

In this situation I should have changed my principles, if I had not embraced the opportunity of Major Andre's correspondence. In the firm persuasion that my private interest was to be preferred to that of my country, I devoted myself to Great Britain, thinking it infinitely wiser and safer to cast my confidence of making a fortune upon the bargain I should make for betraying my country, than to trust Congress, who had too much reason to despise me, and therefore frankly declare that in these principles I repaid to the army and solicited the command of West Point, in order to have an opportunity of surrendering it and the Garrison to Great Britain, for a stipulated sum. In concerning the measures for a purpose as grateful to the British General as it would have been beneficial to me, I was only solicitous to accomplish an event of decisive importance, with as much dispatch as possible, and to prevent such as possible, in the execution of it, the effusion of blood.

With respect to that herd of censurers, whose enmity to me originates in their hatred to the principles by which I am led to devote my life to the re-union of the British empire, as the best and only means to dry up the streams of misery that have deluded this country, they may be assured that, conscious of the rectitude of my intention, I shall treat their malice and calumnies with contempt and neglect.

P. S.—Alas for my baggage, which I left behind me.

MESSRS. BARRINGER AND BARRINGER.
The copied letter of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, is the following from the "American Organ," Washington City, of date August 3d.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 3, 1855.
To the Editor of the American Organ.

SIR: At the request of Hon. D. M. Barringer, I send you for publication entire, his letter to me dated 23d July, from which I had heretofore published extracts embracing all the facts stated by that gentleman in relation to his conversation with the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid, concerning the appointment of Postmaster General Campbell.

It is due myself to state, that the entire letter would have been originally published by me, had it not contained a reference to some correspondence between Messrs. Barringer and Rayner, which did not concern me, nor bear upon the facts in issue, and which therefore it was not, in my judgment, proper for me to publish.

Very respectfully,
V. ELLIS.

SARATOGA, July 23, 1855.
DEAR SIR: I did not receive till last evening your note of the 13th instant, addressed to me at Baltimore, and covering your card to the public, in which reference is made to a conversation between the Nuncio of the Pope at Madrid and myself, about the appointment of Mr. Campbell as Postmaster General, and the Cabinet at Washington. If I had sooner seen or heard of the contents of your card, I should have deemed it my duty to reply at once to that portion of it which refers to myself and to this matter.